

dew falls and is taken up in such measure by lichens that their tissues cannot be in condition to absorb vapor.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS. Experiments have been made upon several classes of plants—some of them not mentioned above—which are asserted by one authority or another, of greater or less trustworthiness, to profit largely by their power of absorbing water in the gas form. A few figures, representative of a considerable number of tests, have been given in these notes. While these tests have seemed conclusive as regards the identical material employed, a much longer investigation would be required to enable one to make a general statement as to the direct utility of atmospheric moisture, as such, to actively vegetating plants. What I have seen tends to create in my own mind a doubt of any such utility.

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## FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF THE AMHERST REGION.

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ON examining recently a copy of Tuckerman and Frost's Catalogue of plants growing without cultivation within thirty miles of Amherst College (1875), I found that several plants which I had collected or observed within the limits of this catalogue during the past season were not mentioned in it.

A circle of thirty miles radius, with Amherst College as its center, would include, along its eastern edge, the greater part of Sturbridge, the whole of Brookfield, and several other towns in Worcester and Hampden Counties which I explored more or less in 1899.

The plants listed below are from these towns, and unless otherwise noted are new to the "Amherst region." Stations enclosed in parentheses have been already mentioned in my last list of additions to the flora of Worcester County (RHODORA, 1: 201-205), where further details concerning them may be found.

*Potamogeton gemmiparus*, Robbins. In Quaboag Lake, Brookfield, September 4 (altitude 615 feet). Also in a small pool in a meadow in Sturbridge, September 17 (altitude 560 feet). This species was collected in Amherst in September, 1874, by Prof. H. G. Jesup, but it

is not mentioned in Tuckerman's or any other list of the plants of that region. With this single exception, my two stations seem to be the farthest west of any of the few known stations for this plant.

*Aristida gracilis*, Ell. (Sturbridge).

*Scirpus atrocinctus*, Fernald. (New Braintree, Dana.)

*Eriophorum gracile*, var. *paucinervium*, Engelm. (Sturbridge.)

*Carex bullata*, Schk. Quaboag River marshes, West Brookfield, May 30 (altitude 610 feet). This species is perhaps more local in its distribution than might be supposed. It seems to be unknown in Vermont and Connecticut, and is considered very rare in New York (E. C. Howe in Rep. N. Y. Mus., 48: 103).

*Carex stricta*, var. *strictior*, Dew. (Sturbridge.)

*Carex muricata*, L. Dry grassy roadside, Hardwick, July 2.

*Juncus Greenii*, Oakes & Tuckerm. (Brookfield.)

*Juncus militaris*, Bigel. In water 1–2 feet deep along the northern margin of Quaboag Lake, Brookfield, August 20 (altitude 615 feet).

*Polygonum acre*, var. *leptostachyum*, Meisn. (Brookfield.)

*Polygonum Muhlenbergii*, Wats. Lake shores, Brookfield, September 4.

*Pyrus nigra*, Sargent (*P. arbutifolia*, var. *melanocarpa*, Hook.) Sturbridge, May 28.

*Elatine Americana*, Arn. (Brookfield.)

*Sium Carsonii*, Durand. Dunn Brook, Brookfield (altitude 625 feet), August 20; Honey Brook, Sturbridge, September 17.

*Apocynum hypericifolium*, Ait. (Brookfield.)

*Myosotis laxa*, Lehm. Dunn Brook, Brookfield, August 20.

*Antennaria Parlinii*, Fernald. (Sturbridge, Warren.)

*Antennaria Canadensis*, Greene. (Sturbridge.)

*Antennaria neodioica*, Greene. Sturbridge, Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Brimfield.

*Antennaria neglecta*, Greene. Brookfield, Wales.

*Bidens cernua*, L. Margin of Quaboag Lake, Brookfield, September 4; wet meadow, Sturbridge, September 17.

The following plants which are not in Tuckerman and Frost's catalogue have been reported from the region by more recent writers (N. A. Cobb, List of plants found growing wild within thirty miles of Amherst, 1887; H. L. Clark, RHODORA 1: 164), but as they probably are not generally distributed in this region, my stations for them may be of some interest: —

*Trifolium hybridum*, L. Roadsides, North Brookfield, June 18, New Braintree and Athol, July 2.

*Carum Carui*, L. Brookfield, May 30.

*Clethra alnifolia*, L. About ponds, lakes, and rivers, Sturbridge and Brookfield. Though quite common in Worcester County, this plant probably reaches its inland limit in the Amherst region.

*Bidens Beckii*, Torr. Quaboag Lake, Brookfield, September 4. (Shown to me by Dr. G. E. Stone.) All the specimens seen were sterile.

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POLYMNIA CANADENSIS IN VERMONT. — In the sixth edition of Gray's Manual *Polymnia Canadensis*, L., is reported from Western Vermont and Connecticut, while in the Illustrated Flora western Ontario, is assigned as the eastern limit of the plant. Diligent inquiry regarding the station in Vermont, failed to show upon what foundation the report in Gray's Manual rested. Fortunately, however, the occurrence of the species within the state was settled last August, by the discovery of a fine station at the base of limestone cliffs at Double Road Crossing, plants being found both in Rutland and Proctor at points fully half a mile apart. — WILLARD W. EGGLESTON, Rutland, Vermont.

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AN UNUSUAL FORM OF DROSERA INTERMEDIA,  
VAR AMERICANA.

J. R. CHURCHILL.

(Plate 15, fig. 8.)

ALONG the northern shore of Ponkapog Pond, in Canton and Randolph, Massachusetts, stretches an extensive bog. Almost inaccessible from the land side, towards the pond it becomes muddy, rotten, and partially submerged, indeed, a veritable morass. I have approached it by boat, and, under favorable conditions, have occasionally ventured upon it to collect the aquatic and amphibious plants which find a congenial home in such a place. *Scheuchzeria* is very abundant, and I have never happened to find the pretty Mud Sedge (*Carex limosa*, L.) at any other station near Boston. There are Pitcher-plants, *Utricularias* and Sundews, of course; but a little colony of long-